Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

for at least five minutes, between $8^h\ 52^m$ and $8^h\ 57^m$ P. S. T., beyond which interval other duties required the observer's attention. Fifteen minutes later the mercury was quiet and the vibration had evidently ceased. The period of the tremors was short, less than one second; and the amplitude was estimated at about two seconds of arc. Both amplitude and period were shorter than tremors of a similar character that had been previously noted in this manner, and which were associated with earthquake shocks, either of moderate intensity in the neighborhood of the observatory, or of severe intensity at greater distances.*

No vibrations are recorded on the sheet of the large Wiechert Seismograph of the observatory, and it appears to be probable that the indication given by the basin of mercury is more delicate than that of any instrument depending upon the disturbance of the equilibrium of a balanced weight.

Since a second of arc corresponds to about the two-thousandth part of an inch, over the mercury basin, the amplitude of the vibrations was of the order of the thousandth part of an inch. But, as the tremors noted are most likely to be in the form of waves passing over the surface, the amplitude does not correspond exactly to the amount of disturbance in the strata below.

Such tremors in the mercury are entirely different from those produced by a shock in the rock supporting the instrument, or from those produced by wind. They are undoubtedly an indication of vibration in the rock strata, and are believed to be connected with some earthquake, perhaps too slight to be detected by other means.

August 21, 1916. R. H. Tucker.

Addendum to Note on the Internal Velocities of Nebulæ.

In the last number of these Publications, pages 119-120, in a note concerning observations of relative velocity within each of six planetary nebulæ, we referred briefly to the remarkable form of the bright lines in the spectrum of the nebula N. G. C. 2392 ($\alpha = 7^h\ 23^m.3$). The particular observation referred to was made by us on the evening of April 7, 1916, with 3-prism dispersion and a 16-inch camera in the regular progress of the program which we had made out for determining nebular rotations or relative motions within nebulæ. On the forenoon of that day, after our detailed plans for observing this object that evening had been made, Mr. Wright informed us that his 1-prism spectrogram of N. G. C. 2932, obtained several nights earlier on a fine-grained plate, showed nebular lines strongly curved, indicative of a high velocity of the central part of the nebula with respect to the ring. Spectrograms of the same nebula, obtained by him on coarse-grained plates in the years 1914 and 1915, showed corresponding distortions. Our published paragraph on the subject should have stated these facts. The oversight probably arose from the preparation of the article at the last minute before the manuscript had to go to the printer.

---

*Science, 1900, Vol. XI, p. 217.

*Pub. Astr. Soc. Pac. 1894, Vol. VI, p. 184.

W. W. CAMPBELL,
July 7, 1916. J. H. MOORE.

GENERAL NOTES.

Dr. J. C. Duncan, Instructor in Astronomy at Harvard College and formerly a Fellow at Lick Observatory, has been appointed Professor of Astronomy and Director of the Observatory at Wellesley College.

The new Van Vleck Observatory of Wesleyan University was dedicated on June 16, 1916, and the addresses given on this occasion will be found in the August-September number of *Popular Astronomy*. The new observatory is the gift of Joseph Van Vleck in commemoration of his brother, John M. Van Vleck, who was Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy at Wesleyan for nearly sixty years. Dr. Frederick Slocum is Director of the Van Vleck Observatory, which, in addition to its use in connection with the work of instruction at Wesleyan, will devote its energies mainly to the determination of stellar parallaxes. The main instrument is an excellent 18½-inch refractor, mounted by Warner and Swasey, and equipped with a rising floor. The completion of the lens has been delayed by the war, and the 12-inch lens from